COTTON LITERATURE

SELECTED REFERENCES

PREPARED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
AND BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

COMPILED BY EMILY L. DAY, LIBRARY SPECIALIST IN COTTON MARKETING,
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. 12 February, 1942 No. 2

CONTENTS

COTTON LITERATURE

Cotton Literature is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Items followed by (*) are not in the Library and have not been examined.

"Abbreviations Used in the Department of Agriculture for Titles of Publications" (Miscellaneous Publication No. 337) is the authority for abbreviations used in Cotton Literature.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Photoprint and microfilm copies of items may be obtained, however, from the Bibliofilm Service now being operated by the Department of Agriculture, at the following prices:

Microfilm copying of any single article, regardless of its length, from any single volume of a periodical publication, 50 cents; books, 50 cents for each 50 pages or fraction thereof.

Photoprints, 10 cents a page, with a minimum charge of 50 cents per item.

PRODUCTION

Botany

272. Kudrin, S. A. [The utilization by cotton of the nutrient substances in fertilizers.] Chemisation of Socialistic Agriculture, no. 6, pp. 12-16. 1940. 385 C424
In Russian.
"In a series of four-year experiments applied N was utilized to the extent of 30-100 %, applied P 15-30 %, applied K 70-80 %. Mineral N was utilized more fully than organic N; P from farmyard manure was more fully utilized than mineral P. A combination of organic and mineral fertilizers is recommended." - Imp. Bur. Soil Sci. Soils and Fert. 4(6): 252. 1941.

Genetics and Plant Breeding

273. Beasley, J. O. Meiotic chromosome behavior in species, species hybrids, haploids, and induced polyploids of Gossypium. Genetics 27(1): 25-54. Jan. 1942. 442.8 G28
Literature cited, pp. 52-54.

274. Development of Oomra cotton. Textile Weekly 28(717): 665. Nov. 28, 1941. 304.8 T3127
Brief note stating that the Agricultural Department of Hyderabad, in cooperation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee, is taking steps to develop a variety known as Oomra, "which is grown over an area of about 150,000 acres in two districts of the State."

275. Govande, G. K. Linkage relations of the white-pollen factor in Asiatic cottons. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 10(5): 842-843. Oct. 1940. 22 Ag83I
References, p. 843.

276. International congress of genetics, 7th, Edinburgh, 1939. Proceedings... Edinburgh, Scotland, 23-30 August 1939. 335 pp. Cambridge, University press [1941] 442.9 In8207
Partial contents: Genetical studies in the genus Gossypium and their relationship to evolutionary and taxonomic problems, by S. C. Harland, pp. 138-143; Hybridization between two hybrids, by V. N. Ranganantha Rao, pp. 244-245.

277. Neely, J. Winston. Inheritance of cluster habit and its linkage relation with anthocyanin pigmentation in upland cotton. U. S. Dept. Agr. Jour. Agr. Res. 64(2): 105-117. Jan. 15, 1942. 1 Ag84J
Literature cited, p. 117.

278. Smith, E. Gordon. Inheritance of smooth and pitted bolls in Pima cotton. U. S. Dept. Agr. Jour. Agr. Res. 64(2): 101-103. Jan. 15, 1942. 1 Ag84J
Bibliographical footnotes.

"In cotton relatively few characters segregate in simple Mendelian fashion. Kearney lists only 14 allelic pairs of characters. Additions have been made since his list was compiled, but the number is still small. Conspicuous allelic characters, if not deleterious, are of interest to cotton breeders for the reason that they can be transferred from one variety to another and utilized as a mark of identification. The discovery of a character of this nature, a smooth-boll variation in Pima cotton, is reported in this paper."

279. Virginia academy of science. Proceedings for the year 1940-1941. Minutes of the nineteenth annual meeting, Medical college of Virginia, May 1st-3rd, 1941. Va. Jour. Sci. 2(6): 131-252. Oct. 1941. 470 V81
Seven-year experiment in cotton breeding at Hampton institute, by Thomas W. Turner, p. 181.

See also Item no. 553.

Agronomy

280. Ansari, M. A. A. Indigenous and exotic cottons of Iran. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 10(4): 522-533. Aug. 1940. 22 Ag83I
References, p. 531.
"A report is given of a survey of cotton cultivation in Iran carried out in 1936. Details of soil and climatic conditions, types of cotton grown, cotton pests and diseases, areas under cotton cultivation and yields are included. - C." - Brit. Cotton Indus. Res. Assoc. Sum. Cur. Lit. 21(1): 1. Jan. 15, 1941.

281. California's crop gaining both for size and quality. Irrigated areas of world best suited for long staple cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(4): 7. Jan. 24, 1942. 72.8 C8214

282. Coleman, Russell. Phosphate applied in narrow bands for better results. Miss. Farm Res. 5(1): 7. Jan. 1942. 100 M69Mi
Report of an experiment on the effect of fertilizer placement on yield conducted in Lowndes County, Mississippi during the seasons 1939-41.

283. Concursos de algodón en Estados Unidos. Su utilidad en el mejoramiento de la produccion algodonera. Argentine Republic. Junta Nacional del Algodón. Boletin Mensual no. 79, pp. 838-841. Nov. 1941. 72.9 Ar3
Cotton contest in the United States. The contest, held in South Carolina, is sponsored by the Extension Service and the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina.

284. Cotton cultivation in the U.S.S.R. Field 178(4640): 642-643. Nov. 29, 1941. 10 F45
A brief, well illustrated account of cotton production in Soviet Russia.

285. Cotton varieties--standard, new, and improved--tested at five locations in State. Miss. Farm Res. 5(1): 1. Jan. 1942. 100 M69Mi
Report of tests conducted by the Mississippi Experiment Station during 1941.

286. Fellers, C. B. Cotton--weather research. Agrarian 4(1): 12. Oct. 1941. 276.8 Ag8
Cotton-weather research projects in the South are noted. Main objectives of the projects are to study the effects of weather conditions on growth, fruiting and production of cotton.

287. Fertilizer supply enough for year. Dealers in Southeast anticipate no lack in 1942 but shortage may arise following year. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14724): 12. Jan. 2, 1942. 286.8 J82

288. [Garrard, W. M.] Garrard suggests planting legumes. Cotton Digest 14(13): 9. Dec. 27, 1941. 286.82 C822
Cotton farmers in the Mississippi Delta are urged to plant leguminous cover crops since there may be a shortage of nitrogenous fertilizers in the spring.

289. [Hinton, J. B.] Lack of fertilizer predicted in Delta. Hinton says deficiency will cripple efforts for defense needs. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14719): 18. Dec. 26, 1941. 286.8 J82
Extracts from a statement before a meeting of a fertilizer committee called to meet with Leon Henderson and officials of the Department of Agriculture.
"A serious shortage of fertilizer materials threatens to hamper the efforts of Delta farmers to produce large quantities of 15-32 and 13-16 inch cotton needed by combed yarn spinners to comply with requests for greater production made by the Office of Production Management."

290. Kuykendall, Roy. Delta fertilizer studies emphasize need for nitrogen. Miss. Farm Res. 5(1): 1, 8. Jan. 1942. 100 M69Mi

291. Matlock, R. L. Open letter on cotton seed. Ariz. Farmer 21(2): 8. Jan. 17, 1942. 6 Ar44
The importance of planting pure SxP cottonseed is discussed in this letter to the editor.

292. Michaud, Carlos. Regadios en Santiago del Estero y en particular en la zona del rio Dulce. Argentine Republic. Junta Nacional del Algodón. Boletin Mensual no. 79, pp. 850-889. Nov. 1941. 72.9 Ar3
Irrigated lands in Santiago del Estero and in particular in the zone of the river Dulce. The outlook for cotton cultivation in the zones is discussed.

293. North Carolina farmers cautioned on 1942 seed. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191 (14729): 16. Jan. 8, 1942. 286.8 J82

"The State Agricultural Department is admonishing cotton farmers to 'be sure your cotton planting seed for 1942 was bred to produce staple at least 1 inch in length, and preferably longer, and to test seed for germination--and plant only seed that test at least 80 per cent.'" - Entire item.

294. O'Kelly, J. Fred. Yields of cotton varieties in tests by hill stations. Results from State College, Holly Springs, Raymond, and Poplarville [Mississippi]. Miss. Farm Res. 5(1): 2. Jan. 1942. 100 M69Mi

295. [Peebles, R. H.] Plant gin-run seed and ruin SxP reputation. Ariz. Farmer 21(2): 8. Jan. 17, 1942. 6 Ar44
Extracts from the publication, "Importance of Producing and Using Pure Seed of SxP Cotton," issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry.

296. Pitner, John. Little likelihood of damage to soil in "dusting" program. Miss. Farm Res. 4(7): 1, 2. July 1941. 100 M69Mi
Much larger applications of calcium arsenate than those normally applied for boll weevil control were added to Houston clay loam, Memphis silt loam, Ruston sandy loam, Sarpy silty clay loam, and Sarpy fine sandy loam under field conditions without harmful effects on the production of cotton.

297. Ramanatha Ayyar, V., Ahmad, Nazir, and Thirumalachari, N. C. The effect of differential irrigation and spacing on the field behaviour and quality of Cambodia Co 2 cotton. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 10(4): 493-521. Aug. 1940. 22 Ag83I

298. Sobrinho, A. Menezes. Adubação equilibrada do algodoeiro. Sitios e Fazendas 6(12): 73-75. Dec. 1941. 9.2 Si8
Balanced fertilizers for cotton.

299. Testing of cottonseed is advised. A series of tests showed an average germination of 44 per cent in State. Okla. Cotton Grower 21(8): 4. Jan. 15, 1942. 72.8 Ok4
The tests were made by the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture.

300. Tucker, E. A. Conservation on small cotton-corn farms. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cur. Farm Econ. 14(6): 185-199. Dec. 1941. 100 Ok4
Report of a study being made of soil and water conservation in East Central Oklahoma. Lists "apparent long-time benefits to be derived from continued and more general use of conservation practices."

301. York, H. A. Delta yields of standard, new cotton varieties. Miss. Farm Res. 5(1): 3. Jan. 1942. 100 M69Mi
Report of tests conducted by the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Mississippi, during 1941.

302. Zhorikov, E. A. [Conditions for the effectiveness of potash fertilizers on cotton in Central Asia.] Chemisation of Socialistic Agriculture no. 6, pp. 17-21. 1940. 385 C424

References, p. 21.
In Russian.
"K is effective on the non-saline, but not on the saline serozems of Central Asia. A particularly large response is obtained on fields formerly in lucerne, which impoverishes the soil of its available K. For maximum effect half of the K should be given at the pre-sowing cultivation, and half at flowering." - Imp. Bur. Soil Sci. Soils and Fert. 4(6): 252. 1941.

See also Items nos. 272, 303, 312, 388, 508, 509, 512, 543.

Diseases

303. American phytopathological society. Abstracts of papers accepted for presentation at the thirty-third annual meeting of the society, Dallas, Texas, December 29, 1941, to January 1, 1942. Phytopathology 32(1): 1-24. Jan. 1942. 464.8 P56
Partial contents: Cotton root rot, the weather, and cotton yields, by Walter N. Ezekiel; The effect of cotton-seed dusting on emergence of seedlings in soil infested with Rhizoctonia, by W. Winfield Ray; Cross-inoculations with Fusarium-wilt organisms, by G. M. Armstrong, B. S. Hawkins, and C. C. Bennett; Persistence of cotton-root-rot sclerotia following certain cropping practices, by C. H. Rogers and Herbert Rich.

304. Brown, J. G. Wind dissemination of angular leaf spot of cotton. Phytopathology 32(1): 81-90. Jan. 1942. 464.8 P56
Bibliographical footnotes.

305. Chester, K. Starr. The probability law in cotton seedling disease. Phytopathology 31(12): 1078-1088. Dec. 1941. 464.8 P56
Literature cited, p. 1088.
Report of a study to determine to what extent an infected seedling is hazardous to adjacent healthy seedlings.

306. Dunlap, A. A. A convenient soil-culture method for obtaining sclerotia of cotton root rot fungus. Amer. Jour. Bot. 28(10): 945-947. Dec. 1941. 450 Am36
Literature cited, p. 947.
"Sclerotia of the cotton root rot fungus, Phymatotrichum omnivorum, have been consistently obtained in sterile-soil cultures with a nutrient added, such as seeds of sorghum, cotton, bean, or cowpea. This method has been found effective under a wide range of moisture, nutrient, temperature, and soil conditions. Variations in size of sclerotial masses were noted with different types of nutrients and when sand was used in place of soil." - Summary.

307. Luthra, Jai Chand, Vasudeva, R. Sahai, and Ashraf, Mohammad. Studies on the root-rot disease of cotton in the Punjab. VIII. Further studies on the physiology of the causal fungi. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 10(4): 653-662. Aug. 1940. 22 Ag83I
References, p. 662.

308. Padwick, G. Watts, Mitra, M., and Mehta, P. R. The genus Fusarium. IV. Infection and cross-infection tests with isolates from cotton (Gossypium sp.), pigeon-pea (Cajanus cajan), and sunn-hemp (Crotalaria juncea). Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 10(5): 707-715. Oct. 1940. 22 Ag83I
References, p. 715.

309. Presley, John T. Aecidium gossypii, the aecial stage of Puccinia boutelouae. Phytopathology 32(1): 97-99. Jan. 1942. 464.8 P56
Bibliographical footnotes.

310. Smith, A. L. The reaction of cotton varieties to fusarium wilt and root-knot nematode. Phytopathology 31(12): 1099-1107. Dec. 1941. 464.8 P56
Literature cited, p. 1107.
"Some preliminary observations are presented to show that the more important cotton varieties currently planted in the southeastern United States vary widely in root-knot resistance. Resistance to root knot appears associated with wilt resistance; but it is suggested that this is incidental, since some wilt-resistant varieties show no more root-knot resistance than wilt-susceptible and semi-resistant varieties."

See also Item no. 280.

Insects

311. Bibby, F. F., and Moreno, Ignacio. Secondary hosts of the pink bollworm in the lower Rio Grande valley of Texas and Mexico. Jour. Econ. Ent. 34(6): 736-737. Dec. 1941. 421 J822
Literature cited, p. 737.

312. [Collins, E. R.] Burning of cotton stalks inadvisable agronomist says. Fire destroys weevils but also valuable natural fertilizers. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(1): 8. Jan. 3, 1942. 72.8 C8214

313. Dugat, Gentry. More poison. Acco Press 19(12): 12. Dec. 1941. 6 Ac2
The need for an adequate supply of poison and dusting machines for the 1942 crop in Texas is discussed.

314. Duran, J. J. El gusano medidor del algodón. Alabama orguellacea. El Agricultor Mexicano 57(12): 33-40. Dec. 1941. 8 Ag8
The measuring worm of cotton. Alabama argillacae.

315. En el Brasil se les instruye a los agricultores algodoneros para combatir la "lagarta rosada." La consideran la peor plaga del algodonero. Gaceta Algodonera 18(214): 6. Nov. 31, 1941. 72.8 G11
Instructions for control of the pink bollworm in Brazil.

316. Experts discuss 1942 weevil control. Cotton Digest 14(6 i.e 16): 7. Jan. 17, 1942. 286.82 C822
Brief report of meeting of entomologists and agronomists representing eight states in the eastern portion of the cotton belt, held

in Atlanta, Georgia, January 8-9, 1942.
Also reported in Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(2): 15. Jan. 17, 1942; Prog. Farmer (Car.-Va. ed.) 57(2): 33. Feb. 1942.

317. Fletcher, R. K. The relation of moisture content of the cotton plant to oviposition by [the cotton bollworm] Heliothis armigera (Hbn.) and to survival of young larvae. Jour. Econ. Ent. 34(6): 856-858. Dec. 1941. 421 J822
Literature cited, p. 858.

318. Glick, P. A., and Ewing, K. P. Studies of insect damage to cotton with reference to soil-conservation practices. Jour. Econ. Ent. 34(6): 737-741. Dec. 1941. 421 J822
Literature cited, p. 741.
"The studies herein described are being undertaken to help answer questions that have arisen as to the effect of the latest farming and conservation practices in the Blacklands of Texas on injurious cotton insect populations and damage or benefits that may result."

319. Hustache, A. Descripción de una especie nueva del género Conotrachelus Sch. (Col. Curculionidae). La Plata. Universidad Nacional. Museo. Notas Zoologia 14(23): 323-328. 1939. 410 L31
"Descriptions are given of the adults of both sexes of Conotrachelus denieri, sp. n., taken in eastern Formosa, Argentina, in July 1939. In supplementary notes, P. C. L. Denier states that the weevils were taken on wild plants close to cultivated cotton. He has received examples from cotton in Concepción, Paraguay, where the larvae sometimes destroy the entire crop. The females oviposit in the green fruits; the larvae feed in the bolls and have been observed to pupate in them, though it is considered that they normally do so in the soil. Bolls formed as early as October are attacked, and infested ones turn brown and fall." - Rev. Appl. Ent. Ser. A. 29(9): 445. Sept. 1941.

320. Krishna Ayyar, P. N. Eupelmella pedatoria Ferr., a parasite of the cotton-stem weevil (Pempheres affinis Fst.) from south India. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 10(5): 776-786. Oct. 1940. 22 Ag83I
References, p. 786.

321. Krishna Ayyar, P. N. A remarkable wild host plant of the cotton stem weevil, Pempheres affinis Fst., from South India, and its parasitic associates. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 10(4): 640-652. Aug. 1940. 22 Ag83I
References, p. 652.

322. Lucha contra la "lagarta rosada." Roque Sáenz Peña, Chaco (Presidency) Estación experimental algodonera. Boletín informativa no. 4, pp. 10-14. July-Aug. 1941. 72.9 R68
Pink bollworm control regulations of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.

323. Parasite developed to control boll weevil. Cotton Digest 14(13): 9. Dec. 27, 1941. 286.82 C822

A more effective means of controlling the boll weevil and pink bollworm is being evolved in a Texas University laboratory under the direction of Dr. G. W. Goldsmith. This method of control involves the breeding and distribution of a parasitic insect called the microbracon, which feeds on the weevil and bollworm.

Also noted in Coastal Cattleman 7(11): 38. Jan. 1942; Cotton Trade Jour. 22(1): 1. Jan. 3, 1942; Tex. Co-op. News 22(1): 8. Jan. 15, 1942.

324. Rainwater, C. F., and Bondy, Floyd F. Boll weevil and cotton aphid control by the use of derris in combination with calcium arsenate. Jour. Econ. Ent. 34(6): 733-735. Dec. 1941. 421 J822

Literature cited, p. 735.

325. Wickline, William L. Fighting the pink invader. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Agr. in the Americas 2(1): 3-5. Jan. 1942. 1 F752A

"How the farmers and the governments of Mexico and the United States have joined forces in the Rio Grande Valley in a battle to eradicate the pink bollworm, most persistent and damaging of the insect enemies of cotton."

See also Items nos. 280, 296, 501.

Farm Engineering

326. Meek, Wm. E. Machinery for cotton production. Agr. Engin. 23(1): 9-11. Jan. 1942. 58.8 Ag83

Paper presented before the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Knoxville, Tennessee, June 1941.

327. Thompson, Ned O. Efficiency in the use of farm machinery in Arizona. Ariz. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 174, pp. 257-278. Tucson, 1941. 100 Ar4

"The shift from horses to tractors has been most rapid during the last decade. In 1929 horses were used for 57 per cent of the machinery work of cotton farming according to a University study made at that time in the Salt River Valley. Not more than 5 per cent of the power for cotton farming in this area is now supplied by horses."

Suggested machinery for typical types of irrigated cotton farms is noted on pp. 275-276.

See also Item no. 544.

Farm Management

328. Arkansas cotton growers double income over 1940. 1941 cotton crop including seed is $149,209,000 against $84,335,000 for 1940. Mid-So. Cotton News 2(3): 1. Jan. 1942. 72.8 C8295

329. Cotton crop insurance plan now available Texas farmers. Government program to be conducted on self-supporting basis through premiums. Similar to wheat crop insurance program. Tex. Co-op. News 22(1): 1. Jan. 15, 1942. 72.9 T315F

330. Hawthorne, H. W. Summaries from farm-business analysis studies in the United States, 1907-39. 266 pp. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, 1941.
This publication lists "most of the farm-business analysis studies that have been made in the United States up to and including 1939. Each study is accompanied with information concerning the method by which the data were obtained, the farm year covered by the study, the number of farms included, the principal sources of farm receipts, and references to publications pertaining to the study." The summaries are given by states and counties.

331. Here's how cotton insurance works. S. C. Commr. Agr. S. C. Market Bul. Jan. 15, 1942, p. 1. 280.39 So8
An explanation of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation's program.

332. Highlights on cotton insurance. Tex. Co-op. News 22(1): 5. Jan. 15, 1942. 72.9 T315F
An explanation of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation's program.

333. Note of warning heard at FCIC conference. Cotton Digest 14(15): 5. Jan. 10, 1942. 286.82 C822
Brief report of meeting of officials of the Department of Agriculture and farm representatives held in Memphis "this week."
The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing details of the federal cotton crop insurance program.
Also reported in Delta Council News 3(5): 2. Jan. 14, 1942.

334. Ousley, Clarence. Cotton crop insurance. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(2): 10. Jan. 17, 1942. 304.8 C822
In this editorial the author says the government's plan "is worthy of careful investigation and consideration by every cotton farmer. Crop loss is often disastrous, and any project which promises even partial recovery is to be commended at least to studious consideration."

335. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Federal crop insurance corporation] Cotton insurance application dates released by USDA. Final dates vary according to locality's planting time. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(1): 1, 5. Jan. 3, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(15): 8. Jan. 10, 1942.

336. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Federal crop insurance corporation. Pillars of plenty. U.S. Dept. Agr. Fed Crop Ins. Corp. FCI--Inform. 21, 15 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1941]
An explanation of the Corporation's cotton crop insurance plan.

Production Credit

337. Crop production and feed loans are available now. Who may receive emergency loans and purposes for which money may be used. Okla. Cotton Grower 21(8): 1. Jan. 15, 1942. 72.8 Ok4
The loans are available from the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office, Wichita, Kansas.

See also Item no. 551.

Farm Social Problems

338. Parker, Florence E. Labor under the Farm security [administration] program. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 53(6): 1368-1387. Dec. 1941. 158.6 B87M
The first of a series of three articles.

339. Smith, T. Lynn. The significance of reported trends in Louisiana agriculture. Southwest. Soc. Sci. Quart. 22(3): 233-241. Dec. 1941. 280.8 So82
The author in commenting on the 1940 Census of Agriculture says that "these data make it evident that the reported agricultural trends in the state have little or no similarity or relationship to changes outside the cotton areas or even outside the plantation parts of the cotton growing sections. Louisiana trends in the reported number of farms, the average size of farms, and in the proportion of tenancy were determined by what happened on the cotton plantations. This was possible because of the misguided Census practice of identifying the share cropper as a tenant and therefore a farm operator. Consequently when in the plantation sections of Louisiana (and in the other southern states) forces such as the mechanization of agriculture and the cotton control program brought about a transfer of labor from a share wage to a cash wage, the number of 'farms' decreased, the average size of farms seemed to increase, and there was reported a tremendous drop in tenancy. Actually these reported changes probably mean very little. Most certainly they should not be interpreted as progress in the solution of the problems of the South's overburdened agriculture or improvement in its system of land tenure."

See also Items nos. 402, 544, 552.

Cooperation in Production (One-Variety Communities)

340. Cotton improvement associations make substantial gains over 1940. Members practice better production methods: hold better harvesting meetings. Mid-So. Cotton News 2(3): 1. Jan. 1942. 72.8 C8295
Members of organized one-variety cotton communities in Arkansas "planted 283,612 acres of cotton this year, as compared to 175,369 acres in 1940. They estimated their production at 236,096 bales or more than twice that produced in one-variety communities in 1940."

341. One-variety cotton program. Textile World 92(1): 103-104. Jan. 1942. 304.8 T315
Brief note stating that Donald Comer in an address at a barbecue held recently at Crossville, Alabama, said "the one-variety cotton program in the Sand Mountain area of that State was the outstanding accomplishment of Alabama agriculture."

See also Items nos. 549, 553.

PREPARATION

Ginning

342. Compensation for ginners. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 13(4): 9-10. Jan. 1942. 304.8 C824
Efforts of ginners to secure compensation for keeping records required under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, are noted.

343. Co-op ginning saves $100,000 for New Mexico farmers. Farm Credit Admin. of Wichita. Farm Credit News 16(3): 5. Jan. 1942. 284.28 F31
The savings amounted to about $1.50 per bale on the 66,000 bales handled by cooperative gins in New Mexico.

344. Evolution of ginning. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(4): 2. Jan. 24, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Changes in the ginning industry and benefits to farmers from such changes are discussed in this editorial.

345. Gin static research. Textile Forum 1(1): 18. Jan. 1942.
Brief report of gin static research experiments being conducted at the Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, is given.

346. Padilla, Carlos A. El aparato secador y limpiador de algodón en bruto "Lummus" debe colocarse en toda usina desmotadora para obtener grandes ventajas en los rendimientos de la fibra. Gaceta Algodonera 18(214): 19-23. Nov. 31, 1941. 72.8 G11
Raw cotton cleaning and drying apparatus, manufactured by the Lummus Cotton Gin Co., is described.

347. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. Economics section. Cooperative gin bookkeepers go to school. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Econ. Sec. Ext. Market. News no. 42, pp. 1-2. Dec. 1941.
Brief account of a short course in practical bookkeeping methods for cooperative gin employees, held during July at Cameron Agricultural College, Lawton, Oklahoma.

348. Wright, John W., and Soxman, R. C. Charges for ginning cotton. 61 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural marketing service, 1942.
"For the Cotton Belt as a whole, the average annual charge per standard-weight bale from 1928-29 to 1940-41, has varied from $5.96

to $4.04 and has averaged $4.91 per bale for the entire period. State average charges have ranged from $6.44 per bale in Missouri to $3.10 per bale in South Carolina. Charges have been relatively high also in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas and have been comparatively low in North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia. Differences in charges usually conform to regional patterns, with the lowest charges in the Southeast and the highest charges in the Southwest and the mid South. Average charges for ginning and wrapping American-Egyptian cotton have ranged from $17.21 per 500-pound bale in 1928-29 and 1929-30 to $10.64 per bale in 1940-41."
Summary in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(4): 7. Jan. 24, 1942.

See also Items nos. 549, 550.

Baling

See Item. no. 550.

MARKETING

Demand and Competition

349. Abrahamson, G. British "concentration" progress. Qualified mills continue; others close down--utility cloth. Textile World 92(1): 62. Jan. 1942. 304.8 T315

350. Appleton, William C. Unparalleled demand for rayon carried production total to close to 600,000,000 pounds. Rayon developments in 1941. Rayon Textile Monthly 23(1): 36, 37-38. Jan. 1942. 304.8 R21

351. Beach, R. O. Trade leaders will work out all problems. Confident various difficulties facing us will be solved. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(2): 1, 8. Jan. 10, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Discusses the outlook for cotton.

352. Bull, Susan Lydia. South America's textile industries. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 5(12): 8-9. Dec. 20, 1941. 157.54 F763
This article answers the questions: How is the impact of a world at war affecting the efforts of the South American republics to make many of their own textiles? What difficulties exist as regards raw materials? Where has this important industry achieved most noteworthy advances?

353. Butler, S. M. Fine combed yarn demand much larger. Industry made huge effort to meet government requirements. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(2): 5. Jan. 10, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Production of combed yarns rose from 113,000,000 pounds in 1940 to 156,000,000 pounds in 1941.

354. Continuous operation of New England mills reported unfeasible. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(1): 1. Jan. 3, 1942. 72.8 C8214

Labor shortages, statutory restrictions and inadequate plant facilities are preventing New England Cotton Mills from operating on a 24-hour production basis.

355. Cotton and artificial silk yarns. Brazil no. 157, p. 18. Dec. 1941. 280.8 B732
A Board of Control of Yarns and Textiles has been set up by the President of the Republic. The object of this Board will be to ensure adequate supplies of yarns to the local mills.

356. Cotton mill difficulties. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(52): 2. Dec. 27, 1941. 72.8 C8214
Difficulties of textile mills in producing cloth needed to equip an army of 6,000,000 men are discussed in this editorial.

357. The cotton situation and outlook. Expect more than 11 million bales to be used in 1942--statistics on supply and distribution--long staple and other problems. Delta and American-Egyptian production being expanded to try to meet increased requirements. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(2): 11, 13, 42. Jan. 8, 1942. 304.8 W88

358. Defense requirements of textiles. Agreement to ensure adequate supplies. Financ. News 9(36): 7. Sept. 13, 1941. 286.8 F496
Report of conference of representatives of the cotton textile industry and "Commerce and Supply" members held in Bombay September 8-9, 1941. A general agreement to ensure adequate supplies of cotton textiles to meet defense requirements of the government was concluded at the conference.

359. Ford co. produces new soybean fiber. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14719): 11. Dec. 26, 1941. 286.8 J82
The new fiber is similar to wool and can be produced for less than half the cost of sheep's wool.
Also noted in Fibre and Fabric 95(2970): 12. Jan. 3, 1942; Wyo. Stockman-Farmer 48(1): 9. Jan. 1942.

360. 40¢ wage is urged for textile trade. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14742): 3, 10. Jan. 23, 1942. 286.8 J82
A 40-cent hour minimum wage for the textile industry with the exception of the knit goods and woolen branches was recommended to the Wage-Hour Administrator by a textile industry committee. The present minimum of 37 1/2¢ was established in June 1941.
Also noted in Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(5, sec. 1): 38. Jan. 29, 1942.

361. Future of India's oldest industry. The cotton textile industry. Indian Finance (East. Group No.) 26(23): 147-148. Dec. 7, 1940. 284.8 In2
"The future of the cotton textile industry in India is indissolubly linked with its ability to capture the entire home market."

362. Government to take all cotton duck. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(4): 28. Jan. 22, 1942. 304.8 W88

An announcement by the Office of Production Management that the nation's entire capacity for the manufacture of cotton duck will be devoted to military uses, is noted.

Also noted in Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14736): 1, 3. Jan. 16, 1942.

363. The handloom industry. Varthaga Oolian 10(111): 54. Sept. 1941. 280.8 V43 in India

The industry is passing through a period of difficulties due to shortages of dyes and yarn. The government is urged to release adequate supplies of yarn to the industry.

364. Henderson, Wm. E. Strong financial position of the southeast mills. Physical condition also adequate for record-breaking output. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(2): 3, 8. Jan. 10, 1942. 72.8 C8214

365. More cotton cloth production expected. Pressure for cloth will be even greater than in recent past. Output already at record proportions with spindle capacity very much less than formerly. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(2): 9-10. Jan. 8, 1942. 304.8 W88

366. Murchison, C. T. Cotton consumption sets new record. Mfr. Rec. 111(1): 28-29. Jan. 1942. 297.8 M31

During 1941 over 10,000,000 bales were used to produce nearly 12,000,000,000 yards of cloth.

Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(14): 6. Jan. 3, 1942; Textile Bul. 61(10): 53. Jan. 15, 1942.

367. A new artificial wool from bark fibre. Fibre and Fabric 95(2972): 12. Jan. 17, 1942. 304.8 F44

A patent for the new fiber which is made from the bark of the redwood tree has been assigned to the Pacific Lumber Company of San Francisco.

368. Opitz, Chas. E. Cotton business experienced return of prosperity during past eventful twelve months. Largest all-time domestic consumption with highest price in past twelve years. Very considerable improvement in cotton situation realized by free private enterprise in times of dire emergency. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(2): 1, 4. Jan. 10, 1942. 72.8 C8214

Review of the year 1941.

369. OPM asks mills to increase schedule. Cotton Digest 14(14): 5. Jan. 3, 1942. 286.82 C822

The Office of Production Management this week requested the nation's textile industry to place its operations on a 24-hour day and seven-day week basis.

370. OPM opposes any exportation of textile machinery. Textile Bul. 61(9): 30. Jan. 1, 1942. 304.8 So82

"To dismantle textile mills not in operation and dispose of textile machinery in countries other than the United States was frowned upon by the Office of Production Management, in a statement issued...Dec. 28th. It was pointed out that because of the shortage of textiles of all kinds, no machinery capable of operation should be exported."
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(1): 1. Jan. 3, 1942.

371. Quartermaster corps purchasing Army goods on new basis. Cotton [Atlanta] 105(12): 90-91. Dec. 1941. 304.8 C823
The new plan is described.

372. Ramie boom. If the present interest holds, ramie may become a major crop [in the Philippine Islands.] Agr.-Indus. Monthly 9(2): 5, 38. Nov. 1941. 25 Ag82

373. Scheuer & company. Nineteenth year-end letter. Textile Bul. 61(9): 7-8, 34-35. Jan. 1, 1942. 304.8 So82
Review of developments in the textile industry during 1941.
Also noted in Rayon Textile Monthly 23(1): 43-44. Jan. 1942; Textile Age 6(1): 12. Jan. 1942.

374. Settlement of contracts for textile goods. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(3): 1. Jan. 17, 1942. 72.8 C8214
An explanation by Leon Henderson, Office of Price Administration, of the proper basis "for settlement of 'memorandum contracts' for fine cotton grey goods made between December 10 and December 23, 1941."

375. South Carolina textiles set record last year. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191 (14740): 15. Jan. 21, 1942. 286.8 J82
Textile mills of South Carolina consumed 1,829,722 bales of cotton during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941. Only 1,515,834 bales were used the previous year.

376. Swiss textile situation now deteriorating. Reserves of raw cotton dwindling while replacements impossible. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(4): 6. Jan. 24, 1942. 72.8 C8214

377. Textile economics bureau, inc. 1941 annual rayon and textile statistics including annual rayon production and consumption data, annual rayon distribution by trades and production by denier. Rayon Organon 13(2): 15-28. Jan. 22, 1942. 304.8 T3128

378. Textile economics bureau, inc. Review of the 1941 rayon market. Rayon Organon 13(1): 8-12. Jan. 1942. 304.8 T3128
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(3): 3. Jan. 17, 1942; Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14730): 11. Jan. 9, 1942.

379. Textile machinery producers discuss price control with OPA at Washington meeting. Cotton [Atlanta] 106(1): 70. Jan. 1942. 304.8 C823
Report of meeting held in Washington, D. C., December 8-9, 1941.
Manufacturers voluntarily agreed to keep prices down to reasonable levels.

380. Tire cord plants will make cotton duck. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14739): 11. Jan. 20, 1942. 286.8 J82
Also noted in Fibre and Fabric 95(9273): 16. Jan. 24, 1942.

381. War production to tax nation's economic power. National defense taking 20 percent of piece goods output. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(2): 3. Jan. 10, 1942. 72.8 C8214

382. Yerkes, L. A. Rayon 1941 sales climb close to 600,000,000 pounds. Sets all-time record for fourth consecutive year--demand unsatisfied--uses expanded. Rayon Textile Monthly 23(1): 37. Jan. 1942. 304.8 R21

383. Yarn supply tight for duck weaving. Spinners of tire cords may divert output to carpet weavers. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14736): 11. Jan. 16, 1942. 286.8 J82

See also Items nos. 390, 418, 452, 474, 478, 510, 511, 534, 541, 548, 555.

Supply and Movement

384. Banner year in Memphis cotton life. All time highs for business on Memphis exchange in 1941. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(2): 1. Jan. 10, 1942. 72.8 C8214

385. California. University. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service. Kern county cotton [by M. A. Lindsay] 10 pp., processed. Bakersfield, Calif., 1941. 275.2 C12K
Gives statistics of acreage, yield and production of cotton in Kern County for the years 1920 to 1940.

386. [Cook, Everett R.] Restoration of export outlet is cotton need. Plans to recover export markets should be made now, Cook says. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(4): 1. Jan. 24, 1942. 72.8 C8214

387. Cotton production in the Argentine Republic. Estimated total of 51,500 tons. Argentine News no. 36, p. 27. Dec. 1, 1941. 255.1 Ar37A
A table showing estimated production, by provinces and territories, for the 1940-41 season is included.

388. India. Dept. of commercial and intelligence statistics. Estimates of area and yield of principal crops in India, 1939-40. 57 pp. Delhi, Manager of publications, 1941. 269.5 St2Ar in each
Partial contents: Area and yield of cotton/province, seasons, 1930-31 to 1939-40, p. 17; Area and yield of cotton according to trade descriptions, seasons 1930-31 to 1937-38, p. 18; Area and yield of cotton according to revised trade descriptions, seasons, 1938-39 to 1939-40, p. 19.

389. [Jackson, Burris C.] Urges cotton men to plan for future. Cotton Digest 14(15): 4. Jan. 10, 1942. 286.82 C822

Summary of an address before a meeting of the Texas Agricultural Workers Association held in Waco "this week."

The author stated "that the cotton industry must be prepared to regain foreign markets when the opportunity comes, and urged that it make its potent influence felt when the treaties and trade agreements are made at the end of the war."

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(2): 1. Jan. 10, 1942.

390. El Japón adquirió en 1940-41 la cantidad de 1.550.000 fardos de algodón, de diferentes procedencias. Su consumo interno fué estimado en 1.600.000 fardos de fibra. Gaceta Algodonera 18(214): 10. Nov. 31, 1941. 72.8 G11.

During 1940-41 Japan purchased 1,550,000 bales of cotton of different growths. Consumption during the same period is estimated at 1,600,000 bales.

391. Laguna cotton output put at 118,489 bales. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14735): 10. Jan. 15, 1942. 286.8 J82

Cotton production in Mexico's Laguna district during the 1940-41 season amounted to 118,489 bales of 230 kilograms each.

392. [New York Cotton exchange] The planting of the cotton crop. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(1): 28. Jan. 1942. 304.8 W88

The total acreage to be alloted for the 1942 crop will be approximately 27,400,000 acres and the cotton trade is wondering how the planted acreage will compare with the alloted acreage. Factors that may influence growers to plant or not to plant their alloted acreage are discussed.

Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(13): 7. Dec. 27, 1941.

393. [New York Cotton exchange service] Supply and distribution of American, other growths, and all cottons in the world. Cotton [Manchester] 47 (2290): 5. Dec. 20, 1941. 304.8 C826

A table showing statistics for the seasons 1933-34 to 1941-42.

394. Peru. Cámara algodonera. La guerra del pacifico y nuestras exportaciones de algodón. Algodón 2(15): 142-150. Dec. 1941. 286.82 Al3

The war in the Pacific and Peruvian exports of cotton. Includes a table showing exports from Peru, by countries of destination, for 1940 and 1941.

395. Saraiya, J. V. India's short staple cotton. The problem of its disposal. Indian Textile Jour. 51(611): 273. Aug. 1941. 304.8 In2

It is suggested that the most direct way of meeting the situation is to reduce the area planted to short-staple cotton. Such a solution, however, would not be feasible unless alternate cash crops could be found.

396. South Africa. Dept. of agriculture and forestry. Annual report...for the year ended 31 August, 1941. Farming in So. Africa 16(189): 403-429. Dec. 1941. 24 So842

The economic position of our principal agricultural products. Cotton, p. 412.

397. Thompson, Virginia. Thailand: the new Siam. 865 pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1941. 280.186 T37
A brief account of cotton cultivation is given on pp. 394-397.

398. Todd, John A. Cotton statistics. Textile Mfr. 67(804): 401-402. Dec. 1941. 304.8 T3126
Includes a table showing supply and distribution of all cottons in the United States, seasons 1918-19 to 1940-41.

399. Total CCC stock of good cotton believed limited. Cotton Trade Jour. 22 (4): 1, 8. Jan. 24, 1942. 72.8 C8214
"From a compilation published this week by the New York Cotton Exchange service, only 311,616 bales out of the total of 4,262,518 bales made available is of the grades Middling and better in staples 15/16 through 1-3/32, while there are 843,373 bales Middling and better in staples shorter than 15/16."

400. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural marketing service. Cotton quality statistics, United States, 1940-41. 55 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1941.

401. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural marketing service] Staple improvement reported for cotton from present crop. Average grade, however, lowest since records available. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(52): 1. Dec. 27, 1941. 72.8 C8214
Report on the quality of cotton ginned in the United States through December 12, 1941.
Also reported in Cotton Digest 14(13): 8. Dec. 27, 1941.

402. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Farm adjustments in the South Central States to meet defense and post-war needs. 67 pp., processed. Little Rock, Ark., 1941.
This report is a segment of a larger national report. Estimates of the changes in production in the South Central States that are expected to occur, and changes that are desirable, are given. "The immediate production adjustment problem...arises chiefly from the reduction of market outlets for cotton and wheat and the need to find profitable alternative uses for a large part of the acreage and labor formerly devoted to these two crops."

403. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations] Cotton crop for Iran estimated lower this year. Acreage planted was larger but yield was exceedingly poor. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(52): 6. Dec. 27, 1941. 72.9 C8214
"Unofficial estimates place the 1941 cotton production in Iran at 208,000 bales (of 478 pounds) or slightly less than last year's crop of 231,000 bales.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(13): 16-17. Dec. 27, 1941.

404. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. War in the Pacific cuts Peru's cotton trade. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Crops and Markets 43(26): 824. Dec. 29, 1941. 1.9 St2F

"The outbreak of war in the Pacific will seriously curtail Peru's cotton export trade, since Japan and China accounted for about 221,000 bales or 64 percent of total exports during the first 11 months of 1941... Exports to Japan during that period amounted to 211,000 bales compared with only 59,000 and 36,000, respectively, for the entire years of 1940 and 1939. Relatively low prices of Peruvian cotton and limited access to Egyptian cotton were the chief factors influencing the heavier movement to Japan."

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(1): 6. Jan. 3, 1942.

405. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of the census. Cotton production and distribution, season of 1940-41. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Census Bul. 178, 63 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1941. 157.41 B89 [Co]

See also Items nos. 280, 340, 357, 419, 433, 494, 499, 506, 513, 516, 534, 541, 542, 543, 552, 555.

Prices

406. Cotton manufactures and price control. Financ. News 9(35): 6-7. Sept. 6, 1941. 286.8 F496

This article comments on price advances that have taken place in Indian yarns and textiles and lists broad principles that should be taken into consideration in formulating a scheme for the alleviation of hardships caused to the masses by rising prices.

407. Hedges, Trimble Raymond. Quality-price relationships of cotton at local markets in Oklahoma. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 250, 35 pp. Stillwater, 1941. 100 Ok4

"The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of quality to prices received for lint cotton at local markets in Oklahoma."

408. Howard, "Chess." Opinion changed from bearish to bullish outlook. Probable increase in parity to cause high loan next year. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(52): 7. Dec. 27, 1941. 72.8 C8214

A discussion of the outlook for cotton prices.

409. Murray, Robert J. The cotton markets in a war economy. Cotton Digest 14(13): 6-7. Dec. 27, 1941. 286.82 C822

Reasons for the relative steadiness of the cotton markets at the present time are discussed.

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(2): 1. Jan. 10, 1942.

410. Nunnery, Raymond B. Cotton producers' average income precludes inflation. Present prices for cotton do not make up for below par years. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(1): 1, 8. Jan. 3, 1942. 72.8 C8214

The author opposes establishment of ceilings on cotton prices at present levels.

411. [Shaw, W. K., jr.] May sell 150,000 bales SxP in 1942 at 33¢, says Shaw. Ariz. Farmer 21(2): 2. Jan. 17, 1942. 6 Ar44
"It is my humble opinion that, irrespective of national defense needs, SxP growers would be much better off selling a crop of 150,000 bales at an average price of 33 cents, basis two's, than a crop of 80,000 bales at 40 cents."

412. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Cotton: price received by farmers, United States, 1913-21, and 1938-41. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Cotton Situation CS-62, p. 1. Dec. 1941. 1.9 Ec752F
A chart with explanatory notes.

413. Wassall, Harry W. Two markets for cotton at present. Futures broker believes prices reflecting low middling value. Cotton Trade Jour. 21 (52): 6. Dec. 27, 1941. 72.8 C8214
"The futures market seems to be reflecting Low Middling simply because there is a superabundance of this grade and it is not in favor with the mills at the present time. Naturally, this is a weight on the futures market which, in turn, prevents futures from reflecting the very tight situation in the higher grades."

414. Woodin, M. D. Parity price concepts and price-fixing. La. Rural Econ. 4(1): 4, 7, 10, 15. Jan. 1942.
The following tables are included: Actual and parity prices of cotton in Louisiana, 1910-1941; Relation of prices received to parity prices of Louisiana farm products, 1910-41.

See also Items nos. 415, 422, 423, 497, 498, 505, 518, 519, 520, 522, 523, 524, 525, 532, 545, 549.

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

415. Stewart, John N. Cotton traders saved nation's price balances. Readjustment in marketing of South's great crop efficiently done. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(2): 1. Jan. 10, 1942. 72.8 C8214
"The outbreak of the war in Europe in the Autumn of 1939 and the consequent dislocation of exports of cotton to that region created a problem of great magnitude for the cotton merchant... With practically only the American spinner as a buyer of the staple, a considerable readjustment in the affairs of the cotton trade had to take place."

416. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Commodity exchange administration] Cotton futures trading gains. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(3): 1. Jan. 17, 1942. 72.8 C8214
"In cotton futures the combined turnover for all markets was approximately 57,900,000 bales. While this was an increase of about 86 per cent compared with 1940, the volume in the latter year was the lowest on record. The 1941 volume was about average for the past 10 years."

417. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Commodity exchange administration. Report of the chief... 1941. 45 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1941] 1 C73Re
Cotton, pp. 29-34; Cottonseed oil, pp. 37-38.

See also Items nos. 534, 549.

Marketing Services and Facilities

418. Brazil expecting great changes in cotton situation. Government loan plan and agreement about Canadian market. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(1): 6. Jan. 3, 1942. 72.8 C8214
The loan plan is described briefly.

419. C.C.C. may release higher type cotton. Considering step either through swap or outright sale to trade. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14722): 1, 5. Dec. 30, 1941. 286.8 J82
The trade is in need of better quality cotton since the 1941 crop is of comparatively low grade because of the wet season.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(14): 8. Jan. 3, 1942.

420. President can call more C.C.C. sales. 300,000-bale limit can be exceeded under war power. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14729): 16. Jan. 8, 1942. 286.8 J82
The Commodity Credit Corporation is bound by a statutory limitation to sales of not more than 300,000 bales in any one month and a maximum of 1,500,000 bales in any calendar year.

421. Stabilisation planned for Brazilian cotton. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2290): 6. Dec. 20, 1941. 304.8 C826
"The cotton stabilisation arrangement in Brazil, new crop basis, is reported to be 50 milreis per 15 kilos. Financing will be through the Banco do Brasil. Farmers are given 7 per cent. credit for six months, renewable for six months more, or subject to sale to the Government." - Entire item.

422. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Commodity credit corporation. Terms and conditions of general cotton sales program. 4 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1942]
CCC cotton form GSP.
Includes tables showing premiums and discounts applicable for irrigated and rain-grown cotton under the sales program which was announced January 5, 1942.
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(3): 1, 5. Jan. 1942; Cotton Digest 14(6 i.e.16): 4-5. Jan. 17, 1942.

423. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Commodity credit corporation] U. S. offers cotton of better grades to trade for needs. To sell at once at 19¢ 15-16 inch Middling in Carolina to end of January. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14,727): 1, 16. Jan. 6, 1942. 286.8 J82
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(2): 1. Jan. 10, 1942.

See also Items nos. 399, 408, 424, 425, 498, 541, 549, 551.

Marketing Costs

424. Cotton insurance clarified by C. C. C. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14740): 1, 11. Jan. 21, 1942. 286.8 J82
"Plans of the Commodity Credit Corporation to discontinue insurance on cotton taken in under the loan program applies only to Government-owned and pool cotton and not to loan cotton to which the Government has not acquired title."
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(4): 1, 5. Jan. 24, 1942.

425. To drop coverage on C.C.C. cotton. New contract does not require insurance on staple owned by government. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14734): 8. Jan. 14, 1942. 286.8 J82
"New contracts between the Commodity Credit Corporation and cotton warehousemen which go into effect on February 1, carry no provision for the insurance of Government-owned or acquired cotton. In effect, the new contract makes the Government a self-insurer of the cotton to which it holds title and takes out of the insurance market premiums on more than one-third of all free and Government cotton stocks outside of mills."

Cooperation in Marketing

426. Cooperativa agrícola ltda. Castelli. Las cifras de su último balance, demuestran elocuentemente las condiciones de prosperidad en que se halla. Gaceta Algodonera 18(211): 7-8, 10. Aug. 31, 1941. 72.8 G11
Annual report of the Castelli Agricultural Cooperative Ltd., reporting on its cotton transactions.

UTILIZATION

Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

427. American association of textile chemists and colorists. 1941 year book... vol. XVIII. 762 pp. New York, Howes publishing co., inc., 1941. 306.9 Am32

428. Ball, Herbert J. A determination of the load to straighten but not stretch single cotton yarns of different numbers. Lowell Textile Inst. Bul. 45(2): 1-3. Nov. 1941. 73.9 L95B

429. Buevskoi, A. La cellulose dépolymérisée et son hydrolyse. Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii 13(11): 1649-1659. 1940. Libr. Cong.
References, p. 1659.
In Russian; summary in French.
Depolymerization of cellulose and its hydrolysis.
Abstract in Chem. Abs. 35(12): 4193-4194. June 20, 1941.

430. Buevskoi, A., and Vedeneeva, V. La cinétique de l'hydrolyse de la cellulose en dépendance des conditions de la réaction. Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii 13(11): 1660-1666. 1940. Libr. Cong.

References, p. 1666.
In Russian; summary in French.
Kinetics of hydrolysis of cellulose in relation to the conditions of reaction.
Abstract in Chem. Abs. 35(12): 4194-4195. June 20, 1941.

431. Cotton mill tests. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(3): 12. Jan. 15, 1942. 304.8 W88
Brief report of tests being conducted by 40 southern mills under the direction of G. H. Dunlap, Research Director for the Textile Foundation.

432. "Experimenter." Viscosity of cellulose solutions and molecular weight. Silk Jour. & Rayon World 18(210): 18-19. Nov. 1941. 304.8 Si3

433. Gordon, J. B. More spinners experiment with irrigated cotton. Daily News Rec. no. 287, pp. 13, 14. Dec. 8, 1941. 286.8 N48
The spinning quality of western irrigated cotton is discussed briefly.

434. Hess, Kurt. Neue beobachtungen bei der entwicklung des baumwollhaares. Klepzig's Textil-Zeitschrift 44(9): 253-255. Feb. 26, 1941. Bur. Stand.
"The early stages in the growth of the cotton fibre are discussed, with reference to the pectin and wax contents, the epidermis of the seed (as revealed in polarized light), and places of localised heavy growth (with high negative double refraction, as seen before and after treatment with chloroform). The conclusion is drawn that further improvements in rayon will demand some attempt to simulate the growth of the natural fibre, including the incorporation of materials to secure lack of homogeneity. - C." - Brit. Cotton Indus. Res. Assoc. Sum. Cur. Lit. 21(23): 597. Dec. 15, 1941.

435. Imshenetskii, A. A. Cotton and linen bactericidal preservatives: testing.* Microbiology (U.S.S.R.), 1940, 9, 246-252.
"A culture of thermophilic cellulose bacteria, fortified periodically by an addition of aerobic B. coli to reduce the rH, is recommended as a medium for testing the efficiency of preservatives for cotton or linen. The fibres are suspended in the medium for 96 hours and their breaking load determined. Protected linen was found to be weakened by o.4-18 per cent., against 84-96 per cent. for the untreated fibre. The corresponding figures for cotton were 2.1-2.7 and 72-95 per cent. - C." - Textile Inst. Jour. 32(10): A472. Oct. 1941.

436. Kargin, V., and Slonimsky, G. Cellulose, rubber and resins: viscous flow and molecular deformation.* Acta Physiochimica, U.R.S.S., 1941, 14, 329-336.
"Deviations from the laws of Newton and Hooke, and the time of

* Not examined.

relaxation and elastic deformation are discussed for highly polymerised materials such as cellulose and its derivatives, rubber and resins. - C." - Textile Inst. Jour. 32(11): A529. Nov. 1941.

437. Mark, H. Relation between chain length distribution curve and tenacity. Paper Trade Jour. 113(3): 34-40. July 17, 1941. 302.8 P196
Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, New York, February 17, 1941.
Literature cited, pp. 39-40.
"The fractionation of high polymers by fractional solution and fractional precipitation and the application of these methods to cellulose derivatives and other polymers are discussed. Differential weight distribution curves (chain length diagrams) are given for cotton linters, various pulps, and normal and aged and degraded cellulose products. Results obtained by various investigators in studies of the influence of chain length distribution on the tenacity of nitrocellulose films, viscose staple fibres, and cellulose acetate filaments are reviewed. - C." - Brit. Cotton Indus. Res. Assoc. Sum. Cur. Lit. 21(18): 456-457. Sept. 30, 1941.

438. Nickerson, R. F. Hydrolysis and catalytic oxidation of cellulosic materials. Hydrolysis of mercerized cottons. Indus. and Engin. Chem. (Indus. ed.) 34(1): 85-88. Jan. 1942. 381 J825
Literature cited, p. 88.

439. Post, E. E., and Laudermilk, J. D. A new microchemical reaction for cellulose. Stain Technol. 17(1): 21-24. Jan. 1942. 442.8 St1
References, p. 24.
Includes a table showing iodine reactions of cellulose and commercial fibers, including cotton.

440. Rogovin, Z. A., and Sverdlin, M. O. [Partial acetylation of cellulose fibers] Promyshlennosti Organicheskoi Khimii 7(4-5): 253-257. 1940. 385 P94
References, p. 257.
In Russian.
Abstract in Chem. Abs. 35(12): 4195. June 20, 1941.

441. Sen, K. R. The properties of cotton fibres which make a good yarn. Sci. and Cult. 4(5): 281-284. Nov. 1938. 475 Sci24

442. Stoves, J. L. An examination of the relation between wool quality and fibre diameter. Textile Inst. Jour. 32(12): T221-T226. Dec. 1941. 73.9 T31
References, p. T226.

443. Straus, F. L., and Levy, R. M. Cupri-ethylene diamine disperse viscosity of cellulose. Paper Trade Jour. 114(3): 31-34. Jan. 15, 1942. 302.8 P196
Literature cited, p. 34.
"A rapid method of determining the disperse viscosity of cellulose is presented. The method employs a saturated solution of cupric hydroxide

in aqueous ethylene diamine as the cellulose solvent and test apparatus of a simple nature. The solvent and its cellulose solutions were found to be stable. The test gives exceedingly accurate and easily reproducible results, excelling the cuprammonium methods in this respect. A thorough study of the nature of the solvent, accompanied by about three thousand viscosity determinations has explained former failures in the use of this solvent for viscosity tests." - Author's abstract.

444. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural marketing service. Results of fiber and spinning tests of some varieties of cotton grown in Texas, crop of 1940. 8 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1941]
Issued in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Engineering Experiment Station of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.
"This report summarizes briefly the results recently obtained from 49 test lots of cotton grown at five locations in Texas during the 1940 season. Most of the varieties that have been included are those recommended by the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas as suitable for production in one or more areas in Texas."

445. Why QM rejects cotton fabrics. Textile World 92(1): 55. Jan. 1942. 304.8 T315
Gives reasons why Army Quartermaster inspectors find it necessary to reject some fabrics, together with some data on the mill causes to which these defects are ascribed.

446. Wood, P. J. Cotton fabric constructions in relation to water resistance. Amer.Dyestuff Rptr. 31(1): P6-P12. Jan. 5, 1942. 306.8 Am3

See also Items nos. 457, 546, 548, 549, 553.

Technology of Manufacture

447. [Alabama textile operating executives] Carding and spinning problems discussed at Auburn meeting of Alabama textile operating executives. Textile World 92(1): 94-95. Jan. 1942. 304.8 T315
Report of fall meeting held recently at Auburn, Alabama.
Also reported in Cotton [Atlanta] 106(1): 65-69. Jan. 1942.

448. Bharucha, Nariman Fakirji. Yarn-irregularities and their causes. Indian Textile Jour. 51(611): 275. Aug. 1941. 304.8 In2

449. Draper, Allan. Labour-saving devices in textile mills. Future and topical devices, equipment and methods for saving of labour or effort. Some outline suggestions for an ideal new factory. Textile Mfr. 67 (804): 393. Dec. 1941. 304.8 T3126

450. Farnsworth, John. Post-war re-adjustment. Would sell obsolete equipment in Europe and Far East as stop gap. Textile Age 6(1): 38, 40, 42, 44-47. Jan. 1942. 304.8 T3132

In this article the author "advances the suggestion that new equipment, far more efficient than that now used in textile mills, will play an important part in the post-war readjustment period. The sale of obsolete but usable machinery to wartorn European and Eastern countries, where both equipment and machinery building facilities have been destroyed, may prove a boon to all concerned, provided the transaction is carried on in a legitimate manner."

451. Gayle, Walter W. Introducing a roving frame. Textile Forum 1(1): 16, 26. Jan. 1942.
Describes a new controlled draft roving framerecently installed in the North Carolina State College Textile School.

452. Hibbert, A. E. Mule & ring spinning & their processes. Textile Weekly 29(722): 11-12. Jan. 2, 1942. 304.8 T3127
A lecture to the Ashton-under-Lyne & District Mill Managers' Association, December 12, 1941.
Includes a table showing the number of mule and ring spindles, by countries, for the years 1906, 1922, 1933, 1937 and 1938.

453. [Jackson, Stanley] Importance of good cops. Well-made yarn packages to assist weaving. Textile Weekly 28(719): 735. Dec. 12, 1941. 304.8 T3127
Address before a meeting of the Preston and District Textile Managers' Association, held on December 5, 1941.

454. Merrill, Gilbert R. Cotton carding. 86 pp., processed. Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards brothers, inc., 1940. 304 M55Coc
"This set of notes was prepared especially for use in the classes of the Cotton Department of the Lowell Textile Institute. They were written to give the students an outline describing the cotton card, as commonly used today."

455. Merrill, Gilbert R. Cotton combing... Rev. ed. 67 pp., processed. [Lowell, Mass., 1940] 304 M55Cot
Cotton combing machinery is described and illustrated.

456. "Milden." Full-bobbin stop motions for flyer frames. The mechanism of the principal types, and the advantages obtained by their application; with some practical considerations relating to their adjustment and the factors influencing the size of bobbin produced. Textile Rec. 59 (704): 23-24. Nov. 1941. 304.8 T311

457. Preliminary investigation yields unexpected results with higher card speeds. Textile Res. 12(3): 16. Jan. 1942. 304.8 T293
In tests being conducted by the Southern Textile Association, it was found that increasing card speeds increased cotton yarn strength.

458. Spinning and manufacturing progress. Textile Weekly 28(721): 795-797. Dec. 26, 1941. 304.8 T3127
British textile machinery developments during 1941 are noted.

459. Taylor, E. Prevention of snarls and weak yarn on mules. Textile Mfr. 67(804): 411, 405. Dec. 1941. 304.8 T3126
"Faulty setting of the various motions on mules results in either snarls or over-strained yarn. Some of the lesser known causes and remedies are described."

460. With electric mule no driving belts used. More powerful drives required for large package spinning. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(3): 11-12. Jan. 15, 1942. 304.8 W88

461. Working in new cotton. Cotton [Atlanta] 105(12): 122. Dec. 1941. 304.8 C823
A letter to the editor outlining a system to use when changing from one year's crop to another in the mill.

Technology of Consumption

462. Argentine to substitute cotton bags for jute. Cotton Digest 14(6 i.e. 16): 14. Jan. 17, 1942. 286.82 C822
As a result of a shortage of jute bags and a surplus of cotton Argentina has authorized the construction of a factory to make bags from surplus cotton.
Also noted in Mod. Miller 69(4): 27. Jan. 24, 1942; Cotton Trade Jour. 22(4): 7. Jan. 24, 1942.

463. Bennett, Norrine Grover. A comparison of qualities and prices of sheets available in Missouri stores. (A comprehensive study of 96 brands of sheets) Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 436, 16 pp. Columbia, 1941. 100 M693

464. Black-out cloths. American textile mills can learn from British experience. Textile World 92(1): 56-57. Jan. 1942. 304.8 T315

465. Buck, R. G. Textiles from the Navy standpoint. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 31(1): P4-P5, P17. Jan. 5, 1942. 306.8 Am3

466. Burlap shortage causes boost of cotton bagging. Wrapping cotton in cotton may require 121,000 bales yearly. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(1): 1, 5. Jan. 3, 1942. 72.8 C8214

467. Cotton fabric standards simplified. Canad. Textile Jour. 58(26): 46. Dec. 19, 1941. 304.8 C16
In an effort to simplify production in order to increase output, producers of cotton canton flannels and work glove manufacturers at a meeting held at the Cotton-Textile Institute under the auspices of the National Bureau of Standards voted approval of simplified standards. The simplified list of weights and constructions, if approved, will be effective on and after April 1, 1942.
Also noted in Textile Age 6(1): 21, 24. Jan. 1942; Cotton [Atlanta] 106(1): 70. Jan. 1942.

468. Cotton replacing burlap in army. Cotton Digest 14(14): 11. Jan. 3, 1942. 286.82 C822
Since the outbreak of war and establishment of restrictions on the use of burlap by OPM, army procurement officers have stepped up the substitution of cotton bagging for burlap. Colonel Charles F. Poe of the New Orleans port of embarkation "expressed the belief that the bagging market will be held by cotton after the war, and will be an important part of the domestic cotton market."
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(1): 1. Jan. 3, 1942.

469. Fabrics for military use. Uniform twill modified; facing-cloth specification. Textile World 92(1): 59, 94. Jan. 1942. 304.8 T315
Specifications of the fabrics are given.

470. [Friedman, Ephraim] How to test efficiency of blackout materials--technologist devises way. Daily News Rec. no. 293, pp. 1, 16. Dec. 15, 1941. 286.8 N48

471. Jewel, Virginia. "Defense" garments with style. Cotton [Atlanta] 105 (12): 72-73. Dec. 1941. 304.8 C823
Attractive work garments for women made from heavy cotton fabrics are described and illustrated.

472. [National cotton council and Cotton-textile institute] Cotton insulation finds new markets. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(2): 6. Jan. 10, 1942. 72.8 C8214
"If the fire-resistant cotton insulation can be successfully introduced into ten per cent of its potential markets, there will exist a new domestic market for about 750,000 bales of cotton annually."
Also noted in Textile Age 6(1): 24. Jan. 1942.

473. New California cotton regulations. Bedding Mfr. 41(6): 52. Jan. 1942. 309.8 B39
Gives definitions of cotton materials used in the bedding industry.

474. [New York Cotton exchange service] Tire restrictions to affect cotton use. Cotton Digest 14(15): 6. Jan. 10, 1942. 286.82 C822
"The effect of the OPA restrictions on the sale of automobile tires and passenger cars and trucks in 1942 may be a reduction of 750,000 bales in the quantity of cotton consumed for cars and tires."

475. Painter, Vere. Purchase and inspection of textiles for the army. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 31(1): P2-P3, P16-P17. Jan. 5, 1942. 306.8 Am3

476. Parts for assembling held in cotton and cellophane bags. Machinery [N. Y.] 48(4): 157. Dec. 1941. 297.8 M18
"Parts for the assembly of electrical industrial trucks and tractors, including lock-washers, nuts, cotter-pins, etc., are placed in a bag or in a small group of bags in the stock room... As the trucks and tractors move down the assembly line to the point where these parts are needed, the bags are sent to the assembly line. It is said that both time and labor are saved by this method, because, since all the parts are in one place, they are readily accessible."

477. Rogers, Ruth Elmquist, Hays, Margaret B., and Brown, John J. Serviceability of selected types of cotton and rayon knit underwear. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 803, 22 pp. [Washington, D. C.] 1942. 1 Ag84Te
Literature cited, p. 17.

478. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture] Cotton cloth for tobacco plant beds. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(3): 32. Jan. 15, 1942. 304.8 W88
An announcement that "arrangements have been made with the textile industry through OPM officials to have four to five million yards of cloth distributed through usual trade channels during January and February in addition to sixteen million yards already contracted for this year's use." The cloth is used by tobacco growers to protect plants from damage by blue mold.
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(3): 1. Jan. 1942; U. S. Tobacco Jour. 137(3): 16. Jan. 17, 1942.

479. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of home economics. Report of the chief... 1941. 24 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1941] 1 H75
Partial contents: Cotton hose, pp. 13-14; Work clothes for women, p. 14; Conservation of fabrics, pp. 15-17.

480. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Surplus marketing administration. Report of the administrator... 1941. 46 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1942]
Activities under programs for increasing the domestic use of cotton are reported on pp. 22-23.

481. Virtues of sheep-rugging. American tests indicate usefulness of coverings after shearing and in windy, cold climates. Farmer's Weekly Vol. 62, p. 765. Dec. 3, 1941. 24 F225
A pattern for the rug or coat, which may be made of cotton duck or burlap, is given.

See also Items nos. 349, 512, 540, 550.

COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

482. Berci, Teodoro Crespo. "Linters." Argentine Republic. Junta Nacional del Algodón. Boletin Mensual no. 79, pp. 842-849. Nov. 1941. 72.9 Ar3

483. Cotton farmers and margarine. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 57(2): 3. Feb. 1942. 6 T311
The importance of oleomargarine to cotton farmers is discussed in this editorial. It is conservatively estimated that when the market for oleomargarine reaches 10 pounds per capita, the margarine industry will use nearly half of all the cottonseed oil produced in the United States.

484. Cottonseed meal and ground grain reduce cost of wintering calves. Wyo. Stockman-Farmer 48(1): 9. Jan. 1942. 6 W992

485. Edwards, J. Donald. Survey of vegetable oils, 1915-1918. 20 pp., processed. [Washington] U. S. Dept. of labor, Bureau of labor statistics, Special price research section, 1941.
"Cottonseed oil was the most important vegetable oil during the World War period. Based on domestic consumption for 1917, cottonseed oil accounted for 2/3 of the edible vegetable oils, and almost 1/3 of the inedible group."
Government controls and price fixing of cottonseed oil are discussed on pp. 8-15.

486. Fontaine, T. D., Olcott, H. S., and Lowy, Alexander. Amino acid composition of cottonseed globulin preparations. Indus. and Engin. Chem. (Indus. ed.) 34(1): 116-118. Jan. 1942. 381 J825
Literature cited, p. 118.

487. National cooperative milk producers federation. Oleomargarine and the farmer. 31 pp. Washington, D. C., 1941. 281.344 N21
Report of a study to determine the importance of oleomargarine to the farmers of the United States in terms of income.

488. National cottonseed products association, inc. Educational service. National defense and cottonseed. Natl. Cottonseed Prod. Assoc. Ed. Serv. Cir. 22, 4 pp. Dallas, Tex. [1941] 72.9 N213C
Discusses the important part played by cottonseed feed products in national defense and gives reasons why the feeding of cottonseed meal or cake results in more efficient livestock production.

489. Robbins, E. L. The cotton crop and our war. Seed and linters contribute important part of military effort. Ark. Farmer 44(1): 8. Jan. 1942. 6 Ar42

490. Teubel, Henry. The answer of Texas and the cotton South to the challenge of oleo. Creamery Jour. 53(1): 8, 25. Jan. 1942. 44.8 C86
"Southern farmers are waking up--interest in dairying is increasing by leaps and bounds--thousands of Texas dairymen and cotton growers already realize that oleomargarine is a competition and a menace to the man who milks cows--that cotton farmers and oleomargarine manufacturers have nothing in common and the time is not far distant when they will divorce themselves from the influence of the oleomargarine interests who have dominated their affairs, even resorting to the creation of sectional hatred, by pitting the Southern farmer against his Northern neighbor."

491. To resume cotton oil trading today. Limit fluctuations 100 points to be maintained. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14725): 8. Jan. 3, 1942. 286.8 J82
Trading in cotton seed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange will be resumed January 3, 1942.

492. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural marketing service] Role of linters important in defense. Cotton Digest 14(13): 9. Dec. 27, 1941. 286.82 C822

Linters are used in the manufacture of smokeless powder. Also noted in Ariz. Farmer 21(1): 15. Jan. 3, 1942.

493. Ward, A. L. Land of cotton and livestock. Acco Press 19(11): 7. Nov. 1941. 6 Ac2
Protein is of vital importance in livestock rations and "in cottonseed meal and cake, the South's cottonseed is the source of the largest single supply of protein in the United States."

See also Items nos. 299, 473, 503, 508, 509, 512, 516, 521, 526, 549, 553.

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Legislation

494. Cotton importation from Egypt unfair to American growers. Ariz. Farmer 21(1): 20. Jan. 3, 1942. 6 Ar44
The Arizona Farm Bureau adopted a resolution asking the Government to immediately curtail imports of Egyptian cotton.

495. India--Sind cotton regulation. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2287): 6. Nov. 29, 1941. 304.8 C826
Proposed legislation seeking to restrict the area planted to desi cotton is noted. The bill aims at stimulating cultivation of American long-staple cotton for which Sind is particularly suited.

496. Jamieson, Edward. Towering budget sums do not include parity payments for cotton. Definite assurance given, however, for parity for 1942 crops. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(2): 1, 5. Jan. 10, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Although the President in his budget message failed to include any appropriation for parity payments for the next fiscal year, he gave definite assurance that adequate sums of money will be available to insure full parity to growers of basic commodities, including cotton, on their 1942 crops.

497. [Johnston, Oscar] Council seconds AFBF on price provisions. Cotton Digest 14(17): 5. Jan. 24, 1942. 286.82 C822
The author in a telegram to President Roosevelt urged retention in the pending price control bill of the provision which prohibits the imposition of price ceilings on farm products under 110 percent of parity.
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(4): 1, 8. Jan. 24, 1942.

498. Loan program to remain set for five years. Senate committee manoeuvres to raise cottonseed oil ceiling. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(52): 1, 8. Dec. 27, 1941. 72.8 C8214
A summary of present Congressional legislation. "Most important was the decision by conferences of the Senate and House of Representatives on the new government loan bill to keep the present loan program intact for another five years. When the committee added

another two years to the life of the 85 per cent of parity loan, but dropped the proposal of Senator John Bankhead to provide for fluctuation of the loan level with rising and lowering parity prices, it was in effect guaranteeing against collapse of prices for the five basic commodities when the war ends."

499. Peru. Cámara algodonera. El impuesto de exportacion al algodón. Algodón 2(14): 102-108. Nov. 1941. 286.82 Al3
Tax on cotton exports.

500. President signs farm loan bill. Cotton Digest 14(14): 11. Jan. 3, 1942. 286.82 C822
"President Roosevelt this week signed the measure extending for a period of five years the system of conservation payments and crop loans at 85 per cent of parity."
Also noted in Tex. Co-op. News 22(1): 1. Jan. 15, 1942.

501. To protect the farmers against worthless insecticides. Tex. Farming and Citric. 19(17): 5-6. Jan. 1942. 80 T31
The text of a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of insecticides, to be introduced at the present session of the Texas legislature, is given.

502. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Relief of certain agricultural producers in stricken areas who suffered crop failures in 1941. Hearing... Seventy-seventh Congress, first session on various bills (H. R. 6120 reported). November 24, 25, and 28, 1941. Serial E. 115 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1941.
The legislation if enacted would provide for payments to cotton and tobacco growers of South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas whose 1941 crops were damaged by adverse weather conditions.

See also Item no. 506.

Regulation

503. Alabama mill receives suspension order for impeding defense of U. S. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(1): 5. Jan. 3, 1942. 304.8 C822
An order issued by the Office of Production Management forbidding the Enterprise Oil Co. to deal in the cotton linter business, is noted. The company sold linters to the mattress trade instead of to the smokeless powder and other chemical trades.
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(3): 7. Jan. 17, 1942.

504. Brazil--cotton to replace jute as bale covering. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2289): 8. Dec. 13, 1941. 304.8 C826
"According to reports the Brazilian Government decreed that on and after 1st April, 1942, all cotton produced in Brazil must be wrapped in cotton instead of jute." - Entire item.

505. Burma--cotton control. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2289): 8. Dec. 13, 1941. 304.8 C826

"The Governor of Burma has issued a cotton control Ordinance with a view to provide against a collapse in the price of cotton owing to conditions arising from the war. The Ordinance provides, among other things, for setting up a Cotton Control Board with power to acquire, buy, sell, export, store or otherwise deal with cotton ginned in British-Burma and take such other steps as may be necessary in connection with trades therein. It also establishes a Cotton Control Fund."

506. Colombia. Ministerio de la economía nacional. Perú. Exportación de algodón. Colombia. Ministerio de la Economía Nacional. Comercio e Industrias 2(11): 447-448. Aug. 31, 1941. 255.5 C7192

On Peruvian exports of cotton. Gives the regulations for the cotton export trade and taxes on exports, established April 4, 1941 as a result of the closing of the Liverpool cotton market.

507. Cotton and industrial concentration. Statist 138(3316, special sect.): 9-11. Sept. 13, 1941. 286.8 St2

Discusses briefly government reorganization of the cotton textile industry of Great Britain.

508. Cottonseed regulations to be modified. Okla. Cotton Grower 21(8): 1. Jan. 15, 1942. 72.8 Ok4

Because of a shortage of high quality cottonseed in Oklahoma, the State Board of Agriculture will be asked to modify existing regulations to permit seed dealers to buy tested seed in other states for sale in Oklahoma.

509. Cottonseed to be shipped in. Okla. Cotton Grower 21(8): 2. Jan. 15, 1942. 72.8 Ok4

Seed dealers in Oklahoma may ship in from other states cottonseed for planting purposes under an emergency regulation passed by the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture.

510. Japan bans cotton textile exports from Shanghai. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2288): 5. Dec. 6, 1941. 304.8 C826

The order issued by the Japanese-controlled customs at Shanghai, bans exports of cotton yarn, piece goods and other cotton manufactured products except under special permits.

511. Raw cotton licensing. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2291): 2. Jan. 3, 1942. 304.8 C826

By an order of the Cotton Controller, effective January 1, 1942, nucleus cotton and waste spinners licenses "entitle the holders to use such quantities of cotton as may be necessary in the ordinary course of their business without limiting them to definite amounts."

512. S X P Egyptian cotton seed is ordered held by mills. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14742): 7. Jan. 23, 1942. 286.8 J82

The War Production Board sent telegrams to cottonseed mills in

Texas and Arizona ordering them not to crush for oil, sell or deliver any S X P cottonseed now in their possession. All such seed is needed for planting to increase the supply of the long staple for the manufacture of aviation equipment.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(18): 13. Jan. 31, 1942.

513. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture] DoA announces new cotton acreage goal. Cotton Digest 14(17): 7. Jan. 24, 1942. 286.82 C822
The revised goal calls for the planting of 25,000,000 acres to cotton in 1942.

514. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. 1940 special agricultural conservation program southern region bulletin 401. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(2): 86. Jan. 3, 1942. 169 F31
SRB-401-Special counties, Texas, supplement 3.

515. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. 1942 county normal cotton yields. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(2): 64-66. Jan. 3, 1942. 169 F31
Cotton 631.

516. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of entomology and plant quarantine. Plant-quarantine import restrictions of Burma. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Ent. and Plant Quar. B. E. P. Q. 520, 6 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1942.
Restrictions applicable to cotton and cottonseed are included.

517. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Surplus marketing administration. Cotton stamp plan. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(4): 146. Jan. 7, 1942. 169 F31
An amendment to the Cotton Stamp Plan Regulations.

518. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Cotton textiles. Amendment no. 2 to price schedule no. 35--carded grey and colored-yarn cotton goods. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(252): 6799. Dec. 30, 1941. 169 F31

519. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Cotton textiles. Amendment no. 3 to price schedule no. 35--carded grey and colored-yarn cotton goods. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(3): 122-123. Jan. 6, 1942. 169 F31

520. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Cotton textiles. Amendment no. 4 to price schedule no. 35--carded grey and colored-yarn cotton goods. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(16): 475. Jan. 23, 1942. 169 F31

521. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Foods and food products. Amendment no. 1--price schedule no. 53--fats and oils. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(2): 81-82. Jan. 3, 1942. 169 F31

Ceiling prices for cottonseed oil futures are the closing bid prices on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and New York Produce Exchange as of October 1, 1941.

522. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Raw materials for cotton textiles. Amendment no. 2 to price schedule no. 33--carded cotton yarn. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(16): 475. Jan. 23, 1942. 169 F31

523. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Raw materials for cotton textiles. Amendment no. 5 to price schedule no. 7--combed cotton yarns. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(3): 121-122. Jan. 6, 1942. 169 F31

524. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Raw materials for cotton textiles. Amendment no. 6 to price schedule no. 7--combed cotton yarns. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(16): 474-475. Jan. 23, 1942. 169 F31

525. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Raw materials for cotton textiles. Correction to amendment no. 4 to price schedule no. 7--combed cotton yarns. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(3): 121. Jan. 6, 1942. 169 F31

526. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of production management. Fats and oils. General preference order M-71 to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of fats and oils. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(252): 6797-6798. Dec. 30, 1941. 169 F31

See also Item no. 485.

Adjudication

527. Mills sue to recover in processing taxes paid under AAA. Fibre and Fabric 95(9273): 3. Jan. 24, 1942. 304.8 F44

"The Seminole Mills and the Aiken Mills, Inc., both of Aiken, S. C., have filed suits in U. S. District Court here to recover sums of money paid to the United States as processing taxes on cotton under the agricultural adjustment act."

528. Seeks to recover AAA cotton stock taxes. Daily News Rec. no. 285, p. 14. Dec. 5, 1941. 286.8 N48

The recovery of $38,379 representing cotton floor stocks taxes paid under the AAA several years ago is sought in an action started against the Government by Brand & Oppenheimer, Inc. The plaintiff claims to have absorbed the tax without passing it on to customers and to have made claims for refunds which were rejected.

529. Sues to recover taxes paid under the AAA. Daily News Rec. no. 292, p. 2. Dec. 13, 1941. 286.8 N48

The Mariboro Shirt Co., Inc., has instituted suit in the U. S.

District Court seeking to recover $17,985 from the Government. The plaintiff alleges it paid this amount in taxes on cotton floor stocks and avers these taxes were unconstitutionally assessed.

MISCELLANEOUS--GENERAL

530. Amaral, Luiz. Pequena história do algodão. Brazil. Ministério do Trabalho, Indústria e Comércio. Boletim 7(78): 152-162. Feb. 1941. 255.3 B737A
Short history of cotton in Brazil.

531. Banas-Conin, Gerard O. The Japanese element in Brazilian cotton culture. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(1): 7, 18. Jan. 3, 1942. 304.8 C822
"Three big companies--Brascot, Ltda.; Algodoeira do Sul, Ltda.; Algodoeira Bratac, Ltda.--are owners of practically all cotton-estates held by Japanese. Since these companies control the economic activity of most of their compatriots they succeeded in expanding methodically their influence, and last year 41 percent of the Sao Paulo cotton crop came from the Japanese holdings."

532. Chronology of cotton developments in 1941. Textile Weekly 28(721): 811-812. Dec. 26, 1941. 304.8 T3127
Important developments in the cotton markets during 1941 are presented chronologically.

533. Committee named to advise OPM. Cotton mill executives will suggest ways for maximum production. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(3): 1, 4. Jan. 17, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Proposed membership of the committee is given.
Also noted in Fibre and Fabric 95(2972): 16-17. Jan. 17, 1942; Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(4): 42. Jan. 22, 1942.

534. Cotton calendar for 1942. Cotton Digest 14(13): 1. Dec. 27, 1941. 286.82 C822
Gives dates on which significant market holidays occur and dates of issuance of crop, ginning, acreage and consumption reports.

535. [Eaton, L. L.] Most frequent accident causes in textile mills and how to prevent them. Textile Age 6(1): 78, 80, 82-83. Jan. 1942. 304.8 T3132
Also noted in Rayon Textile Monthly 23(1): 47. Jan. 1942.

536. Eavenson, Alban. To enable textile industry to cope with post-war problems research is vital. Textile Res. 12(3): 9-13. Jan. 1942. 304.8 T293

537. Empire cotton growing corporation. Report of the Administrative council of the corporation submitted to the twentieth annual general meeting on May 27th, 1941. 34 pp. London, 1941. 72.9 G79

538. Exeter manufacturing co., the oldest cotton mill in continuous operation in the U. S.--founded 1827. Textile Age 6(1): 28, 30-31, 34-36. Jan. 1942. 304.8 T3132

539. The Indian central cotton committee. Proceedings at latest meeting. Indian Textile Jour. 51(611): 268. Aug. 1941. 304.8 In2
Brief report of meeting held on July 18-19, 1941.

540. Maid of cotton contest postponed. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14729): 16. Jan. 8, 1942. 286.8 J82
The 1942 Maid of Cotton will be chosen on February 6 instead of January 16 as originally announced. "The change in date was made necessary by changes in plans for the project, following the request of the Department of Agriculture that the cotton maid devote her tour to showings of new cotton work garments designed for women engaged in defense industries."
Also noted in Textile Age 6(1): 92-93. Jan. 1942; Cotton Trade Jour. 22(3): 6. Jan. 17, 1942.

541. Mehta, Sir Homi. The future of cotton. Indian Textile Jour. 51(611): 269-272. Aug. 1941. 304.8 In2
Address delivered before the Bombay Branch of the Indian Statistical Institute, Bombay, July 16, 1941.
"No amount of persuasion by the American Government of other cotton-growing countries to reduce their acreages would avail, for none of these countries would countenance the idea of financing their farmers as lavishly as America did, as all of them certainly could compete successfully with the American farmer in the matter of the cost of production. There is, it appears, no conceivable remedy left to America now but just to be content with her own domestic market, or otherwise to fork out millions of dollars every year to spoonfeed her farmer by subsidizing cotton, and her manufacturers by subsidizing cloth. The world outside has discovered that it can be independent of America, and it will be, and will therefore go on merrily producing her needs in ever increasing measure. American ascendance in cotton is definitely doomed."

542. Mississippi state agricultural policy and planning committee. Some essentials of a desirable state agricultural program. First progress report. 173 pp., processed. [no place] June 1, 1941. 281.045 M692
Partial contents: American cotton and world trade, p. 62; American cotton policy, pp. 62-63; A foreign trade policy for cotton, p. 63.

543. Puerto Rico. Agricultural experiment station. Annual report for the fiscal year 1939-1940. 66 pp. Río Piedras [1941] 100 P38A
Partial contents: Cotton growing profitable in 1939, pp. 15-16; Sea island cotton, p. 41.

544. Saville, R. J. Farm labor and machinery in the war economy. La. Rural Econ. 4(1): 5-7. Jan. 1942.
The following tables are included: Sales of selected items of cotton farm machinery in the United States and the value of cotton lint per acre, 1919-1941; Average annual wages in the cotton belt of farm laborers per day without board, as of October 1, 1936-1941.

545. Se reunió la Junta nacional del algodón. Se aprobó la fijación de precios básicos para la fibra de algodón. Gaceta Algodonera 18(214): 13. Nov. 31, 1941. 72.8 G11

Report of meeting of the Junta Nacional del Algodón, held November 13, 1941.

Cotton prices for the next season were established.

546. Textile scientists study fibers. Cotton [Atlanta] 106(1): 64. Jan. 1942. 304.8 C823

Report of the first meeting of the Industrial Fiber Society, held in Atlanta, Georgia, December 4-5, 1941.

The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the cotton fiber and yarn properties.

547. To speed war effort. Fibre and Fabric 94(2969): 7. Dec. 27, 1941. 304.8 F44

Appointment of a special War Activities Committee by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York to insure a maximum of effective participation of this section of the industry in the nation's war effort, is noted.

Also noted in Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(1): 30. Jan. 1, 1942; Cotton Digest 14(13): 7. Dec. 27, 1941; Cotton Trade Jour. 22(1): 1. Jan. 3, 1942.

548. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Report of the Secretary... 1941. 245 pp. Washington, D. C., 1941. 1 Ag84

Partial contents: Commodity agreements among nations. Conferences on cotton, p. 43; The cotton problem, pp. 97-101; Research on fibers, hides and skins, pp. 229-230.

549. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural marketing service. Report of the chief... 1941. 55 pp. Washington, D. C., 1941. 1 M341

Includes reports on dissemination of cotton price quotations and market news, revised standards for American-Egyptian cotton, fiber studies, classification for organized groups of producers, classification of barter cotton, cottonseed sampling and grading, marketing and ginning studies, and spinning tests.

550. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural chemistry and engineering. Report of the chief... 1941. 86 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1942] 1 C42

Includes reports of work on special problems relating to uses of cotton being conducted at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory and of ginning and packing studies.

551. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural loans... [in various states] 2 pts. Washington, D. C., 1942.

These reports present data on agricultural loans held by selected lending agencies, by counties, for the states of Arizona and Kentucky.

552. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Tabulations from U. S. Census regarding the land and the people on the land. (Second edition, with additional tabulations) 71 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1941.
Partial contents: Number of tenants, by states, 1930, 1935 and 1940, p. 9; Number of sharecroppers, by states, 1930, 1935 and 1940, p. 10; Shifts in crop acreages, 1929 and 1939, p. 40; Percentage of tenancy, by states, 1880-1940, p. 41.

553. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of plant industry. Report of the chief... 1941. 54 pp. Washington, D. C., 1941. 1 P69
Partial contents: X-ray useful in study and breeding of cotton, p. 7; High-wax content adds value to green lint cotton, p. 7; Cottonseed vitality and composition influenced by field and storage conditions, p. 8; Inbreeding produces superior strains of cotton, p. 8; Cotton improvement in one-variety communities, p. 8; Sea-island cotton, p. 9.

554. U. S. Dept. of labor. Wage and hour division. Appointment of industry committee no. 39 for the textile industry. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(3): 134. Jan. 6, 1942. 169 F31
Administrative order no. 136.

555. U. S. Treasury dept. Annual report... on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941. 716 pp. Washington, D. C., 1942. 151 An7
Partial contents: Transactions in stamps exchangeable for cotton and cotton surpluses, fiscal years 1940 and 1941, p. 98; Number and value of stamps exchangeable for manufactured cotton products, fiscal year 1941, p. 98; Cotton imported under quota provisions during the twelve-month quota period ended September 19, 1940, p. 211; Cotton waste imported under quota provisions during the twelve-month quota period ended September 19, 1940, p. 211.

oooOooo

COTTON REPORTS

ISSUED CURRENTLY BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.
Crop Reports (Summarized in Crops and Markets, which is issued monthly): to be issued Apr. 28, July 8, Aug. 8, Sept. 8, Oct. 8, Nov. 9, Dec. 8, 1942.

Grade and Staple Reports:
- Semi-Monthly Cotton Grade and Staple Report: issued at Washington during the active ginning season.
- Semi-monthly reports for each state: issued during the principal part of the ginning season.

Market News Reports:
- Cotton Quotations: issued weekly at Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., and Dallas and El Paso, Tex.
- Report of the Designated Spot Cotton Markets: issued daily at Atlanta, Ga.
- Weekly Cotton Market Review: issued at Washington, D. C., Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., and Dallas and El Paso, Tex.
- Weekly Cottonseed Review: issued at Memphis, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga.
- Weekly Review--American Cotton Linters: issued at Washington, D. C.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Cotton Situation: issued monthly.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Exchange Administration
Daily Reports on Volume of Sales for Future Delivery and Open Contracts: issued at New York, New Orleans and Chicago.
Futures Trading and Open Contracts: Cottonseed Oil, Soybean Oil and Tallow: issued daily at New York and New Orleans.
Trade in Cotton Futures: issued monthly at New York.
Unfixed Call Purchases and Sales of Cotton Based on New York Futures: issued weekly at Washington, Chicago, New York and New Orleans.
Volume of Trading, All Markets: issued monthly at Washington.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry: issued monthly.
Consumption of Raw Cotton by Classes of Products Manufactured: issued monthly.
Cotton and Linters Consumed and Held, by States: issued monthly.
Cotton Consumed, on Hand, Imported and Exported, and Active Cotton Spindles: issued monthly.
Cotton Linters Produced and on Hand at Oil Mills, by Type of Cut, by States: issued monthly.
Cottonseed Products Manufactured and on Hand at Oil Mills: issued monthly.
Cottonseed Received, Crushed, and on Hand, and Cottonseed Products Manufactured, Shipped out and on Hand: issued monthly.
Report on Cotton Ginnings: to be issued Mar. 20, 1942.